

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## LON AND HOKE SHAKE

**Friends Expect to See the Old Enemies Kiss and Make Up.**

## A FINE POLITICAL PLAY GOING ON

**Colonel Livingston Is the Sole Defender of the Secretary.**

## IT LOOKS STRANGE TO GEORGIANS

**The Congressman's Espousal of His Ancient Foe Is Taken to Be the Fore-runner of Peace Between Them.**

**Washington, December 17.—(Special)—** The closing week of congress before the regular Christmas adjournment promises to be one of decided interest. The leading feature of discussion will be the Hawaiian message which the president will send in tomorrow. In the message he will tell what he has done in the matter, and it is understood he will leave the matter of further action entirely to congress.

**Mr. Cleveland has taken none of the leading democrats of either house into his confidence in this matter, but there are those who will endeavor to defend his course. Many republicans are prepared for speeches and expect to make much campaign capital out of the Hawaiian affair.**

In the senate particularly the debate promises to be interesting, and it may last up to the hour of adjournment on Thursday.

The message may be discussed in the house tomorrow for a short time, but regular debate on the matter will not open until the committee on foreign affairs takes some action. The house must dispose of the urgent deficiency bill at once, and, by the way, there has been a remarkably peculiar feature of that discussion. In yesterday's debate the pension policy of Secretary Hoke Smith was only defended by southern democrats. The northern democrats could not be dragged into the debate. They were and will continue to be silent as clams. They think a mistake has been made in cutting off several thousand names from the pension rolls, and then reinstating a majority of them, but whether it had been a mistake or not the average northern democrat is afraid to talk economy of pensions. So it devolves entirely upon southern men to defend the administration.

### Lon Defending Hoke.

The most remarkable feature of the debate was the leading defense of Secretary Smith's acts and policy. It was very funny to those who know the relations which exist between the two men. However the unique feature of the debate between Livingston and Cannon was behind the scenes, so to speak, in the appropriations committee room. The story is told by one who claims to have been present when the subcommittee, of which Messrs. Livingston and Cannon were members, agreed to report the bill. Mr. Cannon said: "Gentlemen, I put you on the record to defend to show up the democratic pension policy."

### Pleading with Joe for Hoke.

"What are you going to do?" asked Colonel Livingston.

"Oh, I shall pay my respects to your secretary of the interior. I suppose, Mr. Livingston, it will be a tilt between you and myself."

"As you will, Mr. Cannon," responded the Georgian. "I think I can handle our end of the line. But now look here, Joe, and Colonel Livingston walked around and put his good right hand on the shoulder of the Illinoisan. "I want you to do the square thing in this debate. You are a square fellow if you are a republican. Jump on the pension policy of Hoke Smith just as much as you want to—rip and snort to your heart's content. I'll give you the thrust for thrust and I think I can give back as good as you send, but don't say anything personal about Mr. Hoke Smith. You know how we stand personally, and I'll be got durned. But you won't, Joe, will you? You won't deal in any ridicule of the man?"

"Certainly not," replied Cannon, with a laugh. "I'll make the fight on the square."

### Cheat at That, Too.

He abused the pension policy of Mr. Smith, viciously, but not a word of a personal nature did he utter against the secretary of the interior. Perhaps the debate of yesterday may lead to the two Georgians becoming fast friends. Colonel Livingston's colleagues think Secretary Smith should give him at least two good fat offices for his able defense. They say the Atlanta congressman cannot afford to ask for them, in view of past relations, but that it would be a neat thing for Secretary Smith to make the offer. Of course Colonel Livingston would be so ungrateful as to decline them.

**What's Their Political Truth?** Another open question is, will Secretary Smith oppose Colonel Livingston for reelection? Of course he cannot well do otherwise now. It would be brutal ingratitude to refuse. They are going to be fast friends now. Hereafter it will be Hoke and Lon, and really the friends of neither would be greatly surprised on the next bright afternoon to see these two Georgia chums galloping merrily up Pennsylvania avenue on the back of noble Possumplant, the gallant steed of Secretary Smith.

E. W. B.

**FINANCE THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.** The Bimetallic League Maps Out a Programme for the Future.

**Washington, December 17.—A. J. Warner, the president of the conference of the Bimetallic League, which has been in session here for several days, today gave out an explanation of the action of the conference.**

The meetings of the conference have been well attended, a number of public men in congress attending them and by being present. This includes Senator Stewart and Jones, of Nevada; Peffer of Kansas; Powers of Montana; Allen of Nebraska; and Hansborough of North Dakota, and Representatives Pense and Bell of Colorado; Simpson of Kansas and Bell of Pennsylvania. The following is President Warner's statement:

"It was unanimously agreed in the conference that the money question is and will continue to be the paramount issue, till it settled rightly and on sound principles, and that it can be displaced by no other.

"That the first battle is for the next congress.

"That to achieve results, the silver men must not only stay silver men after they

reach congress, but they must there unite and putting silver above party, work incessantly to accomplish the object for which they were elected.

### No New Party.

A number of delegates were in favor of organizing a new party out and out, with the decision to make the money question as the sole issue and leaving the way open for the affiliation of not only the people's party, but of the six million who refused to vote at all at the late elections. But the conference was not called for such a purpose and a majority of the delegates present believed the course finally agreed upon to be the better policy in the coming congressional elections. The conference recommended that the Bimetallic League everywhere, in all parties, that they support for the fifty-fourth congress only such candidates as will pledge themselves in nominating conventions and openly and publicly in their canvasses for election to the following action in case of their election:

### Pledging Them to Silver.

1. That they will enter into no party cause that will bind or restrain them from voting and acting in the fifty-fourth congress to give preference to gold over silver.

2. That they will unite with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

3. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

4. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

5. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

6. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

7. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

8. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

9. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

10. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

11. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

12. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

13. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

14. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

15. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

16. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

17. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

18. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

19. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

20. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

21. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

22. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

23. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

24. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

25. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

26. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

27. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

28. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

29. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

30. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

31. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

32. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

33. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

34. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

35. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

36. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

37. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

38. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

39. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

40. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

41. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

42. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

43. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

44. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

45. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

46. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

47. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

48. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

49. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

50. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

51. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

52. That they will act on the basis of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873 and the issuance of the general government of the paper currency, and that every man who backs them will act with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard.

53. That they will act on the basis of 16 to

## THREE NEW STARS.

New Mexico, Utah and Arizona Coming Into the Fold.

### MORMONS, INDIANS AND GREASERS

They Have Long Been Trying to Get Into the Galaxy—Success is about to Crown Their Efforts at Last

Washington, December 17.—(Special)—New Mexico is at last to be admitted to statehood.

She has been knocking at the door of congress for admission for more than forty years. In 1850, before a territory had been organized a constitution was framed and adopted by a vote of the people. A governor and other state officers, a member of congress and a legislature were elected. The state officers qualified, the legislature convened on July 1, 1850, and chose two United States senators, thus competing the state organization. Congress declined to seat the senators, but did seat the representative as a delegate, however, having in the meantime passed the organic act of the territory.

More than half of the legislators of New Mexico since its organization as a territory have memorialized for admission as a state. In the forty-third congress (1873-5) an enabling act for the admission of New Mexico was introduced by a vote of nearly three to one, went to the Senate, which amended it and passed by nearly three-fourths majority. The adoption of the amendment sent it back to the house and it was not again reached at that session. At the next congress the same bill passed the senate, but not reached in the house. The objection to the admission of New Mexico has been that her population was essentially foreign. Mexican in language, ideas and affiliations. The report goes out that she furnished 8,000 troops to the confederacy in the civil war, more than all the other territories then existing. They were commanded mostly by officers of Spanish descent.

#### New Mexico's Dimensions.

New Mexico's area is 120,210 square miles, or 77,568,440 acres, 9,568,225 acres of this area set aside for Indian reservations. Her population by the census of 1890 was placed at 1,491,000, a gain of 34,028, or 2.46 per cent in ten years. Her public buildings cost \$600,000 and were paid for by state tax. The aggregate assessment of her taxable property foots up \$60,000,000. Ten railroad corporations operate 1,415 miles of road within her borders and numerous other roads connect with the interior. The terms of that treaty the United States would have secured a strip of land twelve miles wide, connecting both oceans, that would have been invaluable to us. Incidentally the senator threw a small side light on the executive branch of the government, and another who considered. He said that the treaty lacked but one vote of the necessary two-thirds vote which would have secured its ratification. The only way which stood in the way of a practically unanimous adoption of the treaty was the bugaboo of an infringement of the rights of the Indians.

At the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks Mr. Storer, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, providing for the appointment of three senators and six representatives, each to be appointed by the presiding officers of the Senate and House, as soon as possible to make a personal inspection of the route from Greytown to the Pacific and to learn the actual condition of the work and of the material and political affairs in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so far as they may have reference to the construction of the proposed canal. The resolution will be referred to the house tomorrow.

Eleven members of the committee were present at Friday's session, and one of the number said that, so far as he knew, the entire committee unanimously favored the proposition of government control of the work.

done, and, moreover, because people generally believed this route to be the more feasible. He argued that the government could build the Nicaragua canal for \$75,000,000; that the bonds would sell readily, while bearing an interest of only 4 per cent, and that the interest and principal would exceed \$35,000,000 per annum. Government control would permit a lowering of rates to \$1 a ton and a profit would result at that figure. It would cost the company \$200,000,000 to build the canal, and bonds could not be floated for less than 6 per cent. The annual expense of the company would be \$100,000 interest and \$20,000 additional for repairs. They would be compelled to charge a toll of \$3.50 a ton, and that price would exclude all commerce of the coarser grades, such as lumber and cereals, which would not be the case if the company controlled the route.

Now Is the Time to Subscribe.

Mr. Morgan said it was important now to decide whether this canal should be built by private subscription from all over the world or whether the United States should do it. He advised to raise a sufficient power and guarantee the money to complete it. France was considered to be out of the question, because of the great loss of money and lack of confidence there resulting from the Panama canal failure. The subscriptions could be obtained out of England, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, etc. At the time of the adoption of the amendment there were 236,000,000 in actual cash had been paid by citizens of the United States and every dollar so far as reported, had been honestly expended on the canal and every item of contract completed so far had been below the estimate.

Washington, December 17.—(Special)—The building of the canal would bring China and Japan 1,200 miles closer to the United States than to Liverpool and enormously increase our trade relations with those countries.

Senator Morgan said that the Construction Company, which is a New York corporation and goes into the hands of a receiver, and that the Maritime Company, which was chartered by the United States, was seeking other methods of completing the work. About \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 in actual cash had been paid by citizens of the United States and every dollar so far as reported, had been honestly expended on the canal and every item of contract completed so far had been below the estimate.

Washington, December 17.—(Special)—Al-

## NATION OF DRINKERS. WHAT THE LAME DO.

Americans Spent \$609,000,000 Last Year for Whisky,

### AND THE MOST OF IT WAS VERY BAD

There is an Average of 230 Glasses of Beer for Each Citizen—Somebody Must Have Taken a Double Allowance.

Washington, December 17.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now in this city on his western lecture tour, selected as his topic for today, a text full of spiritual encouragement for those who labor under disadvantage in the struggle of life. The text chosen was Isaiah xxxviii:23. "The lame have divided among them the spoils."

The Distinguished Divine Points Out Many Instances Where the Blind and the Handicapped Have Made Great Success.

Nashville, Tenn., December 17.—(Special)

Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now in this city on his western lecture tour, selected as his topic for today, a text full of spiritual encouragement for those who labor under disadvantage in the struggle of life. The text chosen was Isaiah xxxviii:23. "The lame have divided among them the spoils."

They make the head real. The preacher who peruses them will lie to the pulpit to tell his congregation that we are a nation of drunkards, still to drink half of the world over, and damaged with the other half, that each year we recklessly squander upon these inventions of Beelzebub three times as much money as is required to keep this government in operation and more is represented by the circulating medium of the Wall Street press. Men and women, and amid the most deplorable circumstances, yet making grand achievements, getting great blessings for the world, greatest blessings for the church, and so the game goes on.

Dō you know that the three great poets of the world were totally blind? Homer, Ossian, John Milton. Do you know that Mr. Prescott, who wrote the enchanting history of the Conquest of Mexico, never saw Mexico, could not even see the paper on which he was writing? A framework across the sheet between which, up and down, went the pilot immortal. Do you know that Gambassio, the sculptor, could not see the marble before he chiseled it? Do you know that Alexander Pope, whose poems will last as long as the English language, was so much of an invalid that he had to be sewed up every morning in rough canvas, in order to stand on his feet at all?

Do you know that Stuart, the celebrated painter, did much of his wonderful work under the shadow of the dungeon where he had been unjustly imprisoned for debt? Do you know that Demosthenes by almost superhuman effort overcame his physical infirmities, and amid the most deplorable circumstances, yet making grand achievements, getting great blessings for the world, greatest blessings for the church, and so the game goes on.

Do you know that Bacon struggled all through无数的 sicknesses, and that Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, and many others, all the inequalities of this life and all its disquietudes. Years ago, on a boat on the North river, the pilot was so sharp, he beat the hell out of the boat to slow up. The engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moonlight night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then the engineer looking out, saw that it was night, and thought he might look into the face of the pilot and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead. God grant that when once we come to the judgment day, we may be able to say, "I have been a good man, and my soul is safe."

Do you know that the engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alias on deck to see what was the matter. He said, "It was a moon-

light night and there were no obstacles in the way." He went to the pilot and said, "What do you want to stop? There is nothing to stop?" And the pilot said to him, "There is a mist gathering darker and darker and I can't see the way." Then

**TWO POLICE CHIEFS.****COLUMBUS GOSSIP.**

**Macon Is Doubly Blessed in Heads of One Department.**

**NOW REVOLUTIONS AND SENSATIONS**

**A New Order Prevails, and Old Ways Will Be Discarded—Gamblers Will Have to Move.**

Macon, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—The municipal campaign that came to a close a few days since was a quiet, tame affair, with little life, spice or interest in it. But it was a quiet before a storm.

The new administration has taken hold of the reins of the city government, and changes, revolutions and surprises are the order of the day.

Today Macon had two police chiefs. They were Chief Owen T. Kenan and Chief T. M. Butler, and they are both good ones. Last night the police year ended, and all the offices of the department, by former precedent, had to be formally vacated and refilled. The appointing power of the officers under the provisions of the new charter is vested in a police commission. That commission met Thursday and made the appointments, which were confirmed and until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Four o'clock came, the board met adjourned, but no appointments were announced. No information could be secured regarding the matter. Rumors flew thick and fast and there was no little excitement. Chief of Police Kenan, who spent the afternoon clearing the gridiron for the future, was evidently exasperated, expecting to find some official notification. But he was disappointed. He stayed at his office till his regular leaving time, but no word came as to the disposition of his office, and without the slightest information as to where he was at, he went home. During the hours he was in another room, his successor was being installed.

The midnight change hour arrived, however, Captain T. M. Butler appeared at the station house duly qualified and notified the officer in charge and said that he was their chief and had come to assume active control. Captain Butler made a speech, authorizing this policy, which will effect that each and every man must do his duty at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, regardless of consequences.

Mr. Charles Q. Carnes, one of the most popular and best-known young men in the city, took charge at the same time as first Lieutenant of the force to succeed Lieutenant Yeager who has held the position for years.

Chief Kenan has not yet had any official information of his removal.

The other alterations in the personnel and apprenticeship of his office It also seems from interviews published, that a part of the police commission knew nothing about the appointment and were not a party to them.

It is said that Chief Jones, of the five departments, was appointed and that a second Lieutenant of the police force was nominated, but, due to some probable hitch, no official announcement of this has been made.

It is semi-officially reported that the new police powers will inaugurate a rule of reform that will completely revolutionize Macon morally. It is said all gambling will be suppressed, that minors who frequent saloons and other improper places will be kept away, and that there will be no wink-and-vision of any municipal law under any circumstances.

These reports have stirred up things generally.

The new chief of police is a consistent Christian.

**The Rose Maiden.**

Tomorrow night at Wesleyan college Chapel at 8 o'clock, the Wesleyan Musical Association will give a concert. This will be odds the finest presentation that the society has yet made.

Among those on the programme are W. E. Dunwoody, Mrs. L. T. Stalling, Mr. Peterson, C. Clifford, Mrs. Hope Pohl, C. T. Atrey, Mr. Clifford, and A. Howson.

**Fowler's Day.**

Tomorrow is an annual holiday at Mercer and at night the students will assemble in the chapel to celebrate the birthday of Jesse Mercer, founder of the institution.

The celebration and holiday was to have been last Friday, but was postponed until now. Mrs. Staples and Captain Carnegie will deliver addresses at night and the Mercer quartet will furnish sweet music for the occasion. The quartet is composed of Messrs. F. L. McElmurry, first tenor; R. D. Ratum, second tenor; C. E. Walker, first bass, and J. T. Alspach, second bass.

**No Extra fares.**

On the E. T., Va. and Ga. passenger train for Jacksonville and all Florida points leave Atlanta 11:35 a.m. Fastest train to Florida.

**THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.**

**A Spirited Debate Enlivens the Proceedings for a Short Time.**

Opellville, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Members of the colored bar were well-represented and a good debate was real and adopted at the conference yesterday. Mr. C. M. Henley, of the North Alabama conference, was elected colporter. The clerical delegates to the general conference elected was Rev. T. F. Morrison, who completes the number, which is five. The lay reserves elected were W. H. Banks, J. J. Flowers and R. M. Greene.

Dr. G. C. Smith addressed the conference concerning the Payne Institute for colored preachers and Rev. H. Morrison, missionary secretary, delivered a forcible and logical address on his work.

The subject of education came up and Rev. C. M. Critton read his report, which showed the Southern church to be in a good condition. The conference body of education recommended an increase in the appropriation, to enable the university to be perfectly free from all financial embarrassment. The appropriation will be large and the university's place in a better financial position than ever manifested. Address was made by Rev. A. S. Scott, D.D., president of the Southern university.

A spirited discussion took place between Rev. H. J. Lamar and Rev. J. T. Haynes, editor of "The Tennessee Methodist." Mr. Haynes offered at certain points a reply to Mr. Lamar's yesterday. Mr. Haynes stated that Mr. Lamar had squandered time in his speech, and wanted to set himself right. Mr. Lamar replied, and in a calm and decided manner.

After this little unpleasantness was settled, education was taken up again and several reports read. The conference board of education recommended an increased appropriation for the Southern university at Greensboro.

**Escaped from Prison.**

Centre, Ala., December 17.—Four persons who were occupying the new iron cage placed in the jail at this place last night, and the low prices of naval stores," said Mr. Coleman. "It is strange, but several firms own large property in real estate, have only recently done something, and then they have done, in several years. Economy in labor, an careful management, have a great deal to do with the success of the firms. We have a great deal to be thankful for, and I believe the turpentines men are better off than most people.

**Dr. Hardwick Is Convalescing.**

Conyers, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Dr. H. V. Hardwick, who has been very ill, is recovering. His physician pronounces him out of danger.

**Triple Daily Train Service**

Ga. State, Atlanta 8 a.m., 3 p.m., 2 p.m. From Atlanta 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. open for occupancy at union depot 9 p.m., and attached to train leaving 3 a.m. Pullman fare \$1.50.

**Stabbed for One Cent.**

Brunswick, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Charles Alexander, known as "Hokey," was stabbed for one cent yesterday morning at the corner of Broad and Franklin. John Delauro over a game of "craps" in Hell's Half-Acre today. One cent was the amount involved. Alexander was stabbed and Delauro's wounds were treated by Dr. Robert Burford.

**Always Ahead.**

Eufaula, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Dr. J. W. Mercer died this morning at the Methodist conference. Mercer was one of the most prominent, successful and wealthiest men in this town. He was a man of great size and weight. His father was an opulent planter and gave his son a splendid education. Dr. Mercer took up the profession of medicine, but after a short time for years gave it up on account of his health and engaged in the mercantile business, at which he made a great fortune. He was a good man, a charitable man and the root of many monuments.

**What offer could be more business-like?**

**YOU'RE AN EASY PREY,**

with your desk reduced below a healthy standard, for Consumption and other diseases, it's for just this condition that Dr. Pearce's Golden Medical Discovery is especially valuable.

If you're thinner than you ought to be, whether from wasting diseases, defective nutrition, or whatever cause, the "Discovery" will surely bring you up to the healthy standard.

The deranged organs and functions, it arouses every natural source and means of nourishment. As a strength-restorer and flesh-builder, nothing like this medicine is known or practiced.

"Filthy Cold Liver Oil and all its disguised compounds can't compare with it."

It's sold on trial. That is, in everything that's claimed for it, if the "Discovery" ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

What offer could be more business-like?

**COLUMBUS GOSSIP.**

**Superintendent Woodall Is Lying Critically Ill at His Home.**

**MUCH INTEREST IN MEEHAN'S TRIAL**

Jackson Has Been Sent to Jail—The Methodists Are Anxious to Hear the Conference Appointments.

Columbus, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Superintendent W. H. Woodall, of the Columbus public schools, is critically ill at his home on Rose Hill, and his family and physicians are very apprehensive.

Superintendent Woodall first suffered an attack of the grip. He has almost recovered when a relapse came; and now his condition is serious. While the illness is immediately precipitated by the grip, it is principally brought on by overwork.

Superintendent Woodall is one of the most popular and eminent men in Georgia and has been caressed and untired in his efforts to bring the schools to their present high standard. When he took charge, the schools were not quite so prosperous.

Superintendent Woodall, who is an altogether self-made man, is a prominent figure and factor in Georgia educational work, and it is interesting to know that the county normal institutes were established in Georgia.

Superintendent Woodall is the president of the Georgia Educational Society.

**Interest in the Meahan Trial.**

The result of the Meahan trial has been one of the chief topics of conversation in Columbus today. A great deal of interest was felt here throughout the progress of the trial, and the verdict has occasioned much speculation.

Jackson, of Atlanta, charged with forgery and suspected of "touching" the Atlanta postoffice boxes, has been transferred from cell No. 1 at police headquarters to cell No. 2. He was given a preliminary hearing on Tuesday. Postoffice Inspector Paula is very actively at work weeping his evidence together.

**Waiting for the Appointments.**

Columbus is interested in the appointments of the South Georgia conference, which will be read out at Dawson tomorrow, as it is believed that there will be some change among the preachers here.

Rev. J. H. Scruggs, a transfer from the Missouri conference to the South Georgia conference, preached at St. Paul's Methodist church this morning. It is intended that Dr. Scruggs may be assigned a church here.

The First Presbyterian church choir, of the city, is one of the best now in the state. Professor Sartori, formerly of Louisville, Ky., president at the organ, and Mrs. Sartori and Mr. Pigott, Atlanta's favorite singer, are members.

**AT DAWSON.**

**Many Reports Submitted by the Churchmen on Their Fourth Day.**

Dawson, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Conference met at 9 a.m., yesterday. Bishop Gadsden was in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Dr. L. Corrigan.

The minutes were read and approved. The resolution was offered by H. P. Myers that a committee be appointed to meet the preceding next annual conference to nominate the standing committee for the quadrennial session.

The election of代替人 alternates at the general conference was bailed and the ballots were turned over to the tellers.

The resolution of G. G. N. MacDonnell changing the complexion of the board of ministers, so as to not allow the presiding elder a vote in the appropriations, was adopted.

L. B. McGeehee was elected a clerical alternate.

The vote not admitting R. R. Arrman was reconsidered and Mr. Arrman was admitted. C. A. Evans, of the North Georgia conference, was introduced and addressed the conference on the communication from the South Georgia conference touching a change of boundary. He was followed by W. A. Candler.

N. P. Banks presented a report on Payne and Lane institutes. J. W. Hunter read a special report on the plan to relieve Andrew Fearey of debt and it was referred by the committee.

The legal conference met and J. W. Hunter took the chair. T. T. Christian, treasurer of the legal conference, submitted his report. A collection to meet contingent expenses was ordered and taken.

J. A. Cook, of the Preachers Aid Society, reported on residing and discharging. G. G. N. MacDonnell two hundred and twenty-five dollars have been appropriated and disbursed.

**A Model Community.**

Conyers, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—There is a settlement in this county, about two miles apart here on the railroad, called Oak Grove and one on the river bank. The people are active, energetic, go-ahead, hard-working, and thrifty. They are the people some of the citizens of the country. The have not finished—principally by their own work and money—one of the neatest buildings in the country. They are using a good church and school house. They have a good school there all the time.

**Turpentine Men Made Money.**

Waycross, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Mr. Bickley, Ga., who has been last week accused in this section, "We have clear and definite information that the turpentine and the low prices of naval stores," said Mr. Coleman. "It is strange, but several firms own large property in real estate, have only recently done something, and then they have done, in several years. Economy in labor, an careful management, have a great deal to do with the success of the firms. We have a great deal to be thankful for, and I believe the turpentine men are better off than most people.

**His Trial Will Be Short.**

**Judge, Officers and Prisoner Are Going to Court Quietly.**

Birmingham, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Some officers left here today with Frank Saiford, a young negro, whom they are taking to Centerville, Bibb county, for trial tomorrow, on a charge of assault with criminal intent. Several weeks ago an attempt was made to outrage an aged white woman in Bibb county, and Saiford was accused of the crime. He was arrested, and a mob was about to take hold of him and administer the usual dose, when the officers spirited him away. They brought him here, where he has since been confined in jail. An effort is being made to have a quick trial tomorrow so that everything will be over with the prisoner on his way back here before his presence in Centerville is known. The judge, officers and prisoner will leave the train at Woodstock and go secretly through the woods to Centerville to avoid detection.

**His Trial Will Be Short.**

**Judge, Officers and Prisoner Are Going to Court Quietly.**

Birmingham, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Martin Palmer, a negro, was killed in Bibb county late last night by the sheriff of that county and a deputy. It seems they had a warrant for his arrest on some trivial charge and when they went to serve it, he saw them coming and ran. They gave pursuit and chased him through the woods to a swamp.

The officers stopped on the outside, but a bloodhound they had with them followed the man into the dense undergrowth. The officers then shot at the point where they saw the flash of the pistol and Palmer returned the fire. About a dozen shots were passed. The officers heard Palmer cry and went to where their shots had been directed. They could not find him, but found blood upon the ground. The man made his way to his sister's residence not far away, where he died.

**FIRED AT THE FLASH.**

Birmingham, Ala., December 17.—(Special)—Dr. Hardwick is convalescing.

Conyers, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Dr. H. V. Hardwick, who has been very ill, is recovering. His physician pronounces him out of danger.

**Triple Daily Train Service**

Ga. State, Atlanta 8 a.m., 3 p.m., 2 p.m.

From Atlanta 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

open for occupancy at union depot 9 p.m., and attached to train leaving 3 a.m. Pullman fare \$1.50.

**Stabbed for One Cent.**

Brunswick, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Charles Alexander, known as "Hokey," was stabbed for one cent yesterday morning at the corner of Broad and Franklin.

John Delauro over a game of "craps" in Hell's Half-Acre today. One cent was the amount involved. Alexander was stabbed and Delauro's wounds were treated by Dr. Robert Burford.

**Escaped from Prison.**

Centre, Ala., December 17.—Four persons who were occupying the new iron cage placed in the jail at this place last night, and the low prices of naval stores," said Mr. Coleman. "It is strange, but several firms own large property in real estate, have only recently done something, and then they have done, in several years. Economy in labor, an careful management, have a great deal to do with the success of the firms. We have a great deal to be thankful for, and I believe the turpentine men are better off than most people.

**Dr. Hardwick Is Convalescing.**

Conyers, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Dr. H. V. Hardwick, who has been very ill, is recovering. His physician pronounces him out of danger.

**Triple Daily Train Service**

Ga. State, Atlanta 8 a.m., 3 p.m., 2 p.m.

From Atlanta 8 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m.

open for occupancy at union depot 9 p.m., and attached to train leaving 3 a.m. Pullman fare \$1.50.

**Stabbed for One Cent.**

Brunswick, Ga., December 17.—(Special)—Charles Alexander, known as "Hokey," was stabbed for one cent yesterday morning at the corner of Broad and Franklin.

John Delauro over a game of "craps" in Hell's Half-Acre today. One cent was the amount involved. Alexander was stabbed and Delauro's wounds were treated by Dr. Robert Burford.

</

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year ..... \$5.00  
 The Sunday (20 to 36 pages) ..... 2.00  
 The Daily and Sunday, per year ..... 8.00  
 The weekly, per year ..... 1.00  
 All editions prepaid to any address.  
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return MSS. and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents. Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## 12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen copies per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

## Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale as follows:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.  
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.  
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Irwin, 125 Vine street.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., December 18, 1893.

## Looking Forward.

The interviews with our representative merchants, manufacturers and professional men printed yesterday show that Atlanta has revived her old-time spirit, and is determined during the coming year to beat her past record for pluck, public spirit and progress.

We are going to get together and organize an exposition for next fall, planned on a broad and magnificent scale that will make it a shining epitome of the most favored land under the sun—the region which Henry Grady pictured as the fairest and richest domain of this earth; where a perfect climate above a fertile soil yields the husbandman every product of the temperate zone; where by night the cotton whitens beneath the stars, and by day the wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf; where, in the same field, the clover steals the fragrance of the wind and the tobacco catches the quick aroma of the rains; where there is in cotton fixed monopoly—in iron, proven supremacy—in timber, steel, coal and iron.

Everything is ripe for a display of our resources and products that will push the rising south to the front and capture the attention of capital and enterprise at home and abroad. Our people are in the mood for it. Their enthusiasm and their energies are stirred and stimulated and they propose that Atlanta's great exposition shall be the brilliant opening of our brightest era of commercial and industrial prosperity.

The south has weathered the financial storm and she will be in a better position than any other section to profit by the return of good times under the wise and liberal financial and economic policy demanded by the people and pledged by the triumphant democracy.

**Clear the decks for the exposition!**

## Pass the Tariff Bill.

Word comes from Washington that the house on Tuesday, that congress will adjourn for the holidays, that the caucus will be postponed until after the holidays and that the measure cannot be taken up until the congressmen have returned from their Christmas frolic.

This is not in the nature of good news. We had hoped that the house, instead of adjourning for the holidays, would proceed with the tariff bill and dispose of it at once. We had hoped that each congressman would take upon himself the mission of Santa Claus and endeavor to bring good cheer to the people and the business interests of the country by pushing the tariff bill through during the holidays, to the end that the people may reap the relief that the bill provides for, and that the business and industrial interest may be relieved of the strain which uncertainty puts upon them.

We believe in a Christmas frolic, of course. We believe that congressmen are entitled to a brief respite so that they can enjoy the delights of the holiday season. But we believe also that at this juncture, and in the face of the emergency that hard times have brought upon the country, every congressman can enjoy himself better and spend the holidays more profitably by devoting himself earnestly and enthusiastically to the work of bringing to the people the relief that is promised in the new tariff bill.

The emergency amounts almost to a crisis. Business is at a standstill. Merchants, as well as manufacturers, are waiting to see what the effect of the new tariff schedules will be. Many concerns are failing, many are shutting down, and those that are in operation are moving cautiously, reducing the number of employees and cutting down the wages of those whom they can find work for.

It seems to be generally conceded that the uncertainty in regard to the effect of tariff legislation adds to the depression which belongs to the situation under the single gold standard. Every day's delay in congress adds to the uncertainty, and increases the pressure of the situation.

We think, therefore, that the democrats in congress, instead of taking a few weeks off, and thus delaying further the passage of the tariff bill through the house, should make a holiday for the people by passing the tariff bill as soon as possible.

The new tariff measure is open to the criticism of the people. Their hearts on a tariff.

only. The bill does not provide for a tariff for revenue only, but it meets the views of the democrats who have studied the situation and who have made themselves familiar with the importance of the interests of the tariff schedules, and now the thing to do is to pass it and thus give the people and the business interests of the country an opportunity to see where they stand.

There has been enough delay. The democratic party has been in charge of the government nearly a year, and a tariff bill has not yet been reported to the house. It is not pleasant, therefore, to hear that as soon as it is reported congress will adjourn for the Christmas holidays. There are a great many people in this country to whom the Christmas holidays will come as a mockery. They are out of work and the only hope they have is that the new tariff bill will brighten up the situation and afford a measure of relief.

Let the house pass the bill!

We have already had too much delay!

## Caused by Law Divorce Laws.

The easy divorce laws of this country have caused people to lose much of their old-fashioned reverence for the sacred institutions of marriage.

In New York the common law wife is a married figure. In the eyes of the law she is a married woman, but as her marriage is only a verbal or written contract, her position is a doubtful one, and when her husband deserts her or dies she finds it very difficult to prove that she is entitled to the legal rights of a wife.

Out in California a silly experiment will probably be made a test case. Six months ago a couple went before a notary in San Francisco and signed a written contract binding themselves "to be married for a period of six months." When the term expired they went back to the notary and renewed their contract for another half year. The lawyers have taken an interest in the case, and steps have been taken to secure a judicial decision as to the validity of such an agreement.

Some New England Methods.

The town meeting system of local government in New England has received a rude shock.

In the town of Danbury, Conn., this system has prevailed from the first settlement of the place. There are now 17,000 inhabitants, and although the majority own no property every voter has the right to participate in the town meetings and have a voice in the financial affairs of the community.

Now everybody over dreamt that the non-property owners would ever vote themselves the money of their neighbors, but that is precisely what has come to pass.

The hatters were in the majority, and they passed a resolution appropriating \$50,000 from the town treasury for their support. This extraordinary action is supposed to be legal, and there seems to be no way of protecting the treasury from other similar raids.

Mr. Voorhees cannot revive the Sherman law with impunity. The country has had enough of that measure. There is to be a straight fight between monometallism and bimetallism, with the goldbugs on one side.

The Valdosta Times says "there are persons in the south sneering at the Wilson tariff bill and damning it with faint praise."

As regards the present outflow of gold nobody can consider it other than healthful. When the plethora of loanable funds becomes so great that the rate of interest falls to 1 per cent, all kinds of loans cannot be put out even at that rate, the exportation of \$30,000,000 if it takes place, must be regarded as advantageous. We may be sure that it will not take place unless it is advantageous. If it can earn greater returns than the country, the owners of the gold will be richer by so much, and if they are Americans the country will be better off. If they are foreigners, we shall have paid our debts to that extent.

It is a great pity that such newspapers as The Evening Post did not deal fairly with their readers when the exportation of gold was going on last fall and spring. They said then that the export of gold was a horrible affair which every interest must view with alarm, but they say now that the export of the yellow metal is not only natural, but desirable.

A few months ago, they were seeking to convince their readers that the Sherman law was driving gold out in an unnatural way as if the Sherman law could create a premium on gold in Europe; but now that the Sherman law has been repealed, with the exception of that part of it which Mr. Carlisle interprets as commanding him to redeem silver dollars in gold, they say that gold ought to be exported.

Yet, if gold is exported now the result will be due to precisely the same conditions that caused it to go abroad when the silver purchase act was in operation. Gold was exported in large volume in 1892-93 because Europe was willing to pay more for it than American holders could get for it here. In other words, the gold was sold to Europe at a premium, and the premium, or profit, came here. To that extent the transaction was advantageous. The two missionaries were assistant commissioners at the world's fair, and were subsequently appointed by the Arya Somaj to represent that in the religious congress.

This touch of avarice in New England is alarming, and it is all the more serious because it will naturally encourage a similar spirit in other sections. There are probably 300,000 people out of work in New York and Brooklyn, 75,000 in Philadelphia and 175,000 in Chicago, and 3,000,000 in the country at large. If Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, is correct in his estimate, there will doubtless be suffering in many localities before the winter is over. Suffering, however, does not justify anarchy. The supremacy of the law must be maintained. It is the only hope of the poor, as well as of the rich. Anarchy will drive every dollar out of sight, but under the reign of peace and order the wealthy and charitable classes will do everything in their power to aid the unfortunate. Boston must stop her anti-rent war at the beginning, and Danbury must reorganize her government and prevent mobs from looting the treasury. Lawlessness is the worst of all evils, and it should be promptly nipped in the bud.

The only difference between the export of gold then and its probable export now lies in the fact that the exports while the Sherman law was in operation were taken advantage of to alarm the public mind. It was not intended that this alarm should take the shape of a panic—far from it. All that was wanted was a new issue of gold bonds. When the conspiracy was exposed by the treasurer and when Mr. Harrison had disposed of the bond scheme so far as his administration was concerned, a hand was lent, as it were, to those who were exporting gold, and the yellow metal was poured into Europe until the premium was extinguished. By that time the shrieks about the Sherman law and the gold exports had thoroughly alarmed men who had money and they rushed to the banks and withdrew their money, injuring all branches of business and causing a shrinkage in values from which the country will not recover in years.

The Evening Post says there was a "mental premium" on gold during the panic. This is one of those nice distinctions which the financial experts are able to invent at pleasure, but which nobody is able to understand. There could not be "mental premium" without an actual premium in the minds of those outside of Bloomingdale as yet. People and the banks were sold. They were permitted to Europe to reap the profits of a premium there, but they took other forms of currency, a fair showing by allowing them to vote in separate primaries for their own delegates, race representation being fixed upon a percentage basis according to the census.

A Suggestion About the Negro.

A correspondent of The Houston Post, who signs himself F. H. Zerozip, outlines a plan for the settlement of the race problem in the south.

The Texan's idea is that it is a bad thing for this section to have the whites permanently mired in one party and the blacks in another. He thinks that this is an obstacle in the way of progress and that it would be better for the intelligent white voters to divide upon the great issues of the day. He suggests that each party should give the negroes a fair showing by allowing them to vote in separate primaries for their own delegates, race representation being fixed upon a percentage basis according to the census.

Mr. Ingalls's Frank Confession.

From The Kansas City Times.

Mr. Ingalls was introduced by Major William Warner, who referred to the lectures on the history of the English language and the peerless master of the English language, am obliged to Major Warner for the eloquent phrases in which he has presented me. Mr. Ingalls is a man of great wit, however, forgot to allude to that title which is the most distinguished I enjoy at present.

He did not allude to the fact that my name is Ingalls, and that I have got a son left.

That is my most distinguished title to notoriety and attention today.

ness has adjusted itself to the single gold standard, it finds its candle snuffed out, and it no longer needs a great amount of money. Industrial enterprises have cut down, or shut down. Industrial development has ceased, prices are still declining, and values are still shrinking. If this is the beginning of the single gold standard, what will be the end?

## Facts About Hawaii.

It is natural that the whites in Hawaii should make a determined effort to rule the islands.

They have carried civilization and progress to a land of perpetual summer, where nature will feed, clothe and shelter people almost without an effort on their part. The conditions of life are so easy that the moderately industrious rapidly accumulate property. Hawaii has fifty-five miles of railway, 255 miles of telegraph lines, street cars, electric lights, and almost every house in Honolulu has a telephone. Few families are too poor to be without a piano, sewing machine and a horse and vehicle of some sort.

**Unjust Criticism of Mr. Blount.**

It is to be regretted that some of our democratic contemporaries show a disposition to hold Mr. Blount to some extent responsible for our present complication with Hawaii. The American Times-Recorder is on the right line when it says:

"The Times-Recorder regretted then that Mr. Blount should be so taken in, and now deplores the unjust censure that is being heaped on his innocent head. The Times-Recorder says innocent, for it believes that Minister Blount in all his official actions conducted with the Hawaiians carried out President Cleveland's instructions, and if there is any one to be blamed it should not be Mr. Blount."

This distinguished Georgian has surely told us to his brief association with Mr. Cleveland and the exercise of "paramount authority."

Mr. Blount was a ministerial officer, and his instructions made his duties simply executive. He went to the Hawaiian Islands and carried out his mission in the letter and spirit of his instructions from Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham. In no sense is he responsible for the nature of his mission and its results, and if the matter justifies any severe criticism it should not be directed against him.

The newspapers are on the wrong tack when they intimate that Mr. Blount is in any way to blame for this unfortunate tangle. It is, perhaps, too early to make up our verdict in regard to the policy of the administration in this instance, but it is clear that a faithful official who it is admitted closely followed his instructions has not deserved hasty criticism.

Whether the special mission to Honolulu was a blunder or a success, the responsibility rests upon those who caused it to be undertaken, and judgment should be suspended until the final settlement of the questions involved.

**The Gold Standard.**

The New York Evening Post closes an editorial on the gold situation as follows:

"As regards the present outflow of gold nobody can consider it other than healthful. When the plethora of loanable funds becomes so great that the rate of interest falls to 1 per cent, all kinds of loans cannot be put out even at that rate, the exportation of \$30,000,000 if it takes place, must be regarded as advantageous. We may be sure that it will not take place unless it is advantageous. If it can earn greater returns than the country, the owners of the gold will be richer by so much, and if they are Americans the country will be better off. If they are foreigners, we shall have paid our debts to that extent."

Mr. Voorhees cannot revive the Sherman law with impunity. The country has had enough of that measure. There is to be a straight fight between monometallism and bimetallism, with the goldbugs on one side.

The Valdosta Times says "there are persons in the south sneering at the Wilson tariff bill and damning it with faint praise."

As regards the present outflow of gold nobody can consider it other than healthful. When the plethora of loanable funds becomes so great that the rate of interest falls to 1 per cent, all kinds of loans cannot be put out even at that rate, the exportation of \$30,000,000 if it takes place, must be regarded as advantageous. We may be sure that it will not take place unless it is advantageous. If it can earn greater returns than the country, the owners of the gold will be richer by so much, and if they are Americans the country will be better off. If they are foreigners, we shall have paid our debts to that extent."

It is a great pity that such newspapers as The Evening Post did not deal fairly with their readers when the exportation of gold was going on last fall and spring. They said then that the export of gold was a horrible affair which every interest must view with alarm, but they say now that the export of the yellow metal is not only natural, but desirable.

A few months ago, they were seeking to convince their readers that the Sherman law was driving gold out in an unnatural way as if the Sherman law could create a premium on gold in Europe; but now that the Sherman law has been repealed, with the exception of that part of it which Mr. Carlisle interprets as commanding him to redeem silver dollars in gold, they say that gold ought to be exported.

Yet, if gold is exported now the result will be due to precisely the same conditions that caused it to go abroad when the silver purchase act was in operation. Gold was exported in large volume in 1892-93 because Europe was willing to pay more for it than American holders could get for it here. In other words, the gold was sold to Europe at a premium, and the premium, or profit, came here. To that extent the transaction was advantageous. The two missionaries were assistant commissioners at the world's fair, and were subsequently appointed by the Arya Somaj to represent that in the religious congress.

This touch of avarice in New England is alarming, and it is all the more serious because it will naturally encourage a similar spirit in other sections. There are probably 300,000 people out of work in New York and Brooklyn, 75,000 in Philadelphia and 175,000 in Chicago, and 3,000,000 in the country at large. If Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, is correct in his estimate, there will doubtless be suffering in many localities before the winter is over. Suffering, however, does not justify anarchy. The supremacy of the law must be maintained. It is the only hope of the poor, as well as of the rich. Anarchy will drive every dollar out of sight, but under the reign of peace and order the wealthy and charitable classes will do everything in their power to aid the unfortunate. Boston must stop her anti-rent war at the beginning, and Danbury must reorganize her government and prevent mobs from looting the treasury. Lawlessness is the worst of all evils, and it should be promptly nipped in the bud.

The only difference between the export of gold then and its probable export now lies in the fact that the exports while the Sherman law was in operation were taken advantage of to alarm the public mind. It was not intended that this alarm should take the shape of a panic—far from it. All that was wanted was a new issue of gold bonds. When the conspiracy was exposed by the treasurer and when Mr. Harrison had disposed of the bond scheme so far as his administration was concerned, a hand was lent, as it were, to those who were exporting gold, and the yellow metal was poured into Europe until the premium was extinguished. By that time the shrieks about the Sherman law and the gold exports had thoroughly alarmed men who had money and they rushed to the banks and withdrew their money, injuring all branches of business and causing a shrinkage in values from which the country will not recover in years.

The Evening Post says there was a "mental premium" on gold during the panic. This is one of those nice distinctions which the financial experts are able to invent at pleasure, but which nobody is able to understand. There could not be "mental premium" without an actual premium in the minds of those outside of Bloomingdale as yet. People and the banks were sold. They were permitted to Europe to reap the profits of a premium there, but they took other forms of currency, a fair showing by allowing them to vote in separate primaries for their own delegates, race representation being fixed upon a percentage basis according to the census.

Mr. Ingalls's Frank Confession.

From The Kansas City Times.

Mr. Ingalls was introduced by Major William Warner, who referred to the lectures on the history of the English language and the peerless master of the English language, am obliged to Major Warner for the eloquent phrases in which he has presented me. Mr. Ingalls is a man of great wit, however, forgot to allude to that title which is the most distinguished I enjoy at present.

He did not allude to the fact that my name is Ingalls, and that I have got a son left.

That is my most distinguished title to notoriety and attention today.

**Claus Spracklen is credited with the intention of building a magnificent house**



**WHAT THEY DIDN'T DO**

**Measures Which the Legislature Acted Upon Adversely.**  
**SOME CHESTNUTS THAT CAME UP And Were Disposed of in the Usual Legislative Way.**

**IMPORTANT BILLS THAT WERE KILLED**

**The Board of Health Bill—Several Bond Bills Failed to Get Through—The Bill Fixing Penalties for Crimes.**

Just as there are legislative sins of omission as well as commission, so, too, are there due to the lawmakers of the state, credit for much that they do not enact, and sometimes—be it said in no spirit of criticism—the greater part of the praise meted out to our legislators, and deserved by them, is for their slaughter of needless or harmful bills.

"What the legislature did not do" is a text for a sketch which will interest many people.

The session of the general assembly just past has not been particularly eventful, and yet there was a mass of matter before it for consideration. Among the bills there were several that had a familiar ring—legislative chestnuts, they might be termed, some of this class were noticeably absent.

There was an absence, for instance, of strong anti-railroad legislation. The dire straits in which the Georgia railroads find themselves, whether it is due to former bad legislation or attempts at legislation and consequent agitation, I don't pretend to be able to say—may have been responsible for this lack of this class of bills that have had a bird's-eye view of the railroads; or it may be that the members of this legislature are more liberal than some of those in former legislative bodies. Whatever the cause, the dearth of bills of this kind has formed a feature of the legislative session.

**Bond Bills Already Acted On.**

Among the matters affecting railroads that failed of passage was Mr. Osborne's proposition to submit to the people the question of the state's bidding on the Central railroad when it is put up for sale. This would have required a constitutional amendment.

The bill to prohibit short-hauler bonds occurred just after the introduction of Mr. Osborne's bill and the sentiment toward state ownership of railroads was not particularly friendly just then, so the Central proposition was not even seen the light of day.

A bill of Senator Smith of the forty-third district, requiring that all state employees must be able to read and write got through the senate, but was killed in the house.

Among other measures relating directly or indirectly to railroads which met the same fate were Mr. Martin's bill exempting from insurance tax railroad ticket agents selling tickets to passengers, and Mr. Bell's bill providing for an issue of bonds to help up the Northeastern railroad to the extent of the state's endorsement.

Another bill was introduced late in the session that should have passed, but was killed in the senate about a year for three years.

**Other Bond Bills.**

The mention of this bofouillet bill brings up other propositions to issue bonds which were before the legislature.

First, of course, was the proposition to pay the Hays and Scott bills by the issuance of state bonds.

The fight over that matter is familiar history now—everybody in Georgia knows how the bill, which had passed the house, was killed in the senate. It is perhaps presumptuous to criticise the act of the upper house, but as far as the facts of the system. Ninety per cent of the matters covered in local bills ought to be settled without ever coming to the legislature. The time of the state is consumed in the most trivial matters.

Or the bills that died in committee almost all are general in character.

**No Hope for the East.**

From the Wilmington Messenger. What is the lesson? Is it not this: That the natural ally of the democrats is the upper house. Will not another wise old or justice from the east? Never. It is useless to look to that section for legislation of great importance to the south. A low constitutional tariff will never come from the east. A repeat of the 10 per cent tax on staple articles will never come from the east. A needed equitable water tax from the east will never come from the east. A tax to burden and cripple small corporations in the south may come from the east. Mr. Cleveland favors that kind of income. Income from the south has been too long a heavy load and a drawer of water for the south, greed, indifference, and in the spoils of an unrighteous, unjust, unconstitutional war tax—a high protective tax. That is the only kind of war tax the east favors.

Another bond proposal was that of Mr. Ham, to issue \$300,000 to bring about quarterly payment of teachers. The discussion of this proposition led to the introduction of one or two bills looking to the same result without the issuance of bonds, the most important of which, the Fleming bill, became a law.

**The Cigarette Bill.**

Then there's the cigarette bill, of blessed memory.

It was introduced this year by that clever Mr. Stappleton, the man of the house—Stappleton, of Sumter, and after a hard fight passed the house.

In the senate it was, however, given its quietus. The fight over the measure in the upper house resulted in a genuine case of filibuster, the only one in the history of Georgia. It was aimed at dealers in futures whose offices are classed under the generic term "bucket shops" in the mind of the average citizen. This bill proposed to tax dealers in futures \$30,000 per year. It was introduced; that I believe, was the last heard of it.

**Uniformity of Textbooks.**

One of the legislative chestnuts, which about 90 per cent of the people of Georgia, so I am told, believe to be a meritorious measure, is the bill which comes up session after session in favor of uniformity of text books throughout the state.

It was introduced this year, but was especially fought by Mr. Ham, of Hall. It was killed, of course, as its predecessors have been. State School Commissioner Bradwell is a warm advocate of the principles enunciated in this bill and believes that the adoption of this plan would save the state money. But school books, more especially the school book agents, are always able to put up strong arguments against this bill and they have always succeeded in killing it.

**The Board of Health Bill.**

When the members of the present general assembly came to Atlanta for the session which has just ended, the matter which seemed to be uppermost in the minds of all was the necessity for a state board of health.

The terrible experiences through which the good people of Brunswick were then still going, coupled with the fact that the governor's hands were tied and it was impossible to do anything to prevent the spread of the disease, made it seem certain that the first general bill of importance that the legislature would enact would be one providing for a state board of health.

But the board of health bill was killed. The measure which saved the lives of the community, and which everybody thought could be made into a law, was that of Mr. Meeson, of Georgia. It was killed and killed principally on account of the opposition of the Chamber of Deputies. Just the inside reason for the defeat is not known.

Another bill on the same line which was of honor after its passage, was that of Mr. Dickey, of DeKalb, and it was a re-

lief fund of \$10,000 for use in future epidemics.

**Employer and Employee.**

The two bills of Mr. Daley, of the senate, providing for a repeal of what is known as the "blacklist" law and the law requiring employers to give a statement of their reasons for the discharge of any employee were not acted upon by the house.

One of the most important bills which the senate killed was from the fact that it deals with one of the most important subjects, was the bill of Mr. Persons to abolish exemptions of jury duty.

Mr. Jenkins' bill providing for the listing for taxation of stocks and bonds, the object being to have all such property returned to the state of passage.

All efforts at adopting the Australian ballot system or modifying the system now in use were killed.

**The Third Court.**

Locally the most important death and that of which the most interest was felt, was that of Mr. O'Neill, of Fulton, providing for the election of a judge of the city court. This bill was killed in committee, the other two members of the Fulton county delegation being against it.

The bill prescribing penalties for crimes in this state as introduced by Judge Hall at the former session of this legislature and as amended by the senate, was not introduced like the others, but the house objected to some features of the senate amendment and all efforts to get together in a conference committee failed and the bill was lost in that way.

Mr. Robbie introduced a resolution providing for the treasurer to furnish a guarantee bond to the state to bear the expenses of the trial of the senatorial election.

The bill relating to weights and measures passed the house, but the senate passed a resolution which virtually leaves the presentation of the bill to the governor.

Mr. Howard, of Baldwin, wanted to change the name of the State lunatic asylum to the Georgia State hospital, but the house did not think it necessary.

The bill of Mr. Boynton, of Calhoun, establishing the quality of illuminating oil sold in this state passed the house, but died in a committee of the senate.

Mr. Martin's bill giving judges discretion to modify verdicts in cases of appeal and order that the verdict stand, failed to go through.

**Supreme Court Judges.**

Three matters referring to superior court judges caused a bill of Mr. Stapleton providing for an increase in their salaries one by Mr. Charters providing that they should be paid mileage, and a resolution by Mr. Pinson to investigate the work of judges with a view to equalizing that work brought no results.

Mr. Martin's bill providing for a state reformatory for juvenile criminals found very strong support in the house but did not quite receive the constitutional majorities.

Senator Chambers wanted everybody to give his age to the tax receiver, but the senate did not think it was necessary.

**Some of the Others.**

The famous efforts of Colonel Bill Smith to secure a commission to investigate the Atlanta dam and its relation to ship industries resulted in the passage of a resolution instructing the state commissioner to make such an examination, which is the now already.

Mr. Hogan's income tax bill was introduced into the session to bring forth any needed revenue.

Mr. Thomason's state bank bill was late in coming in and failed to be acted upon.

The guano bill providing that manufacturers should print an analysis of their fertilizer bags in their sacks was killed by a senator.

The mob law bill of Mr. Hill of Meriwether, passed the house but was defeated in the senate on the idea that the Georgia law was strong enough on that line now.

Mr. Bonner wanted to prevent price fixing in the state of Georgia by special act. The senate refused to consider this, as football was not included, and it was killed.

Mr. Walton, of Stewart, wanted pay election managers and their clerks and the house thought it was proper. The senate did not think so and refused to pass the bill.

**Local Bills Got Through.**

Local bills, as a rule, got through, or at least were acted on.

Under the present methods of legislation in Georgia, a bill of a general nature has to go to a way for local bills. It is one of the faults of the system. Ninety per cent of the matters covered in local bills ought to be settled without ever coming to the legislature. The time of the state is consumed in the most trivial matters.

Or the bills that died in committee almost all are general in character.

**No Hope for the East.**

From the Wilmington Messenger. What is the lesson? Is it not this: That the natural ally of the democrats is the upper house. Will not another wise old or justice from the east? Never. It is useless to look to that section for legislation of great importance to the south. A low constitutional tariff will never come from the east. A repeat of the 10 per cent tax on staple articles will never come from the east. A needed equitable water tax from the east will never come from the east. A tax to burden and cripple small corporations in the south may come from the east. Mr. Cleveland favors that kind of income. Income from the south has been too long a heavy load and a drawer of water for the south, greed, indifference, and in the spoils of an unrighteous, unjust, unconstitutional war tax—a high protective tax. That is the only kind of war tax the east favors.

Another bond proposal was that of Mr. Ham, to issue \$300,000 to bring about quarterly payment of teachers. The discussion of this proposition led to the introduction of one or two bills looking to the same result without the issuance of bonds, the most important of which, the Fleming bill, became a law.

**The Cigarette Bill.**

Then there's the cigarette bill, of blessed memory.

It was introduced this year by that clever Mr. Stappleton, the man of the house—Stappleton, of Sumter, and after a hard fight passed the house.

In the senate it was, however, given its quietus. The fight over the measure in the upper house resulted in a genuine case of filibuster, the only one in the history of Georgia. It was aimed at dealers in futures whose offices are classed under the generic term "bucket shops" in the mind of the average citizen. This bill proposed to tax dealers in futures \$30,000 per year. It was introduced; that I believe, was the last heard of it.

**Uniformity of Textbooks.**

One of the legislative chestnuts, which about 90 per cent of the people of Georgia, so I am told, believe to be a meritorious measure, is the bill which comes up session after session in favor of uniformity of text books throughout the state.

It was introduced this year, but was especially fought by Mr. Ham, of Hall. It was killed, of course, as its predecessors have been. State School Commissioner Bradwell is a warm advocate of the principles enunciated in this bill and believes that the adoption of this plan would save the state money. But school books, more especially the school book agents, are always able to put up strong arguments against this bill and they have always succeeded in killing it.

**The Board of Health Bill.**

When the members of the present general assembly came to Atlanta for the session which has just ended, the matter which seemed to be uppermost in the minds of all was the necessity for a state board of health.

The terrible experiences through which the good people of Brunswick were then still going, coupled with the fact that the governor's hands were tied and it was impossible to do anything to prevent the spread of the disease, made it seem certain that the first general bill of importance that the legislature would enact would be one providing for a state board of health.

But the board of health bill was killed. The measure which saved the lives of the community, and which everybody thought could be made into a law, was that of Mr. Meeson, of Georgia. It was killed and killed principally on account of the opposition of the Chamber of Deputies. Just the inside reason for the defeat is not known.

Another bill on the same line which was of honor after its passage, was that of Mr. Dickey, of DeKalb, and it was a re-

lief fund of \$10,000 for use in future epidemics.

**Employer and Employee.**

The two bills of Mr. Daley, of the senate, providing for a repeal of what is known as the "blacklist" law and the law requiring employers to give a statement of their reasons for the discharge of any employee were not acted upon by the house.

One of the most important bills which the senate killed was from the fact that it deals with one of the most important subjects, was the bill of Mr. Persons to abolish exemptions of jury duty.

Mr. Jenkins' bill providing for the listing for taxation of stocks and bonds, the object being to have all such property returned to the state of passage.

All efforts at adopting the Australian ballot system or modifying the system now in use were killed.

**The Third Court.**

Locally the most important death and that of which the most interest was felt, was that of Mr. O'Neill, of Fulton, providing for the election of a judge of the city court. This bill was killed in committee, the other two members of the Fulton county delegation being against it.

Mr. Robbie introduced a resolution providing for the treasurer to furnish a guarantee bond to the state to bear the expenses of the trial of the senatorial election.

The bill relating to weights and measures passed the house, but the senate passed a resolution which virtually leaves the presentation of the bill to the governor.

Mr. Howard, of Baldwin, wanted to change the name of the State lunatic asylum to the Georgia State hospital, but the house did not think it necessary.

The bill of Mr. Boynton, of Calhoun,

establishing the quality of illuminating oil sold in this state passed the house, but died in a committee of the senate.

Mr. Martin's bill giving judges discretion to modify verdicts in cases of appeal and order that the verdict stand, failed to go through.

**Supreme Court Judges.**

Three matters referring to superior court judges caused a bill of Mr. Stapleton providing for an increase in their salaries one by Mr. Charters providing that they should be paid mileage, and a resolution by Mr. Pinson to investigate the work of judges with a view to equalizing that work brought no results.

Mr. Thomason's state bank bill was introduced into the session to bring forth any needed revenue.

Mr. Thomason's state bank bill was late in coming in and failed to be acted upon.

The guano bill providing that manufacturers should print an analysis of their fertilizer bags in their sacks was killed by a senator.

The mob law bill of Mr. Hill of Meriwether, passed the house but was defeated in the senate on the idea that the Georgia law was strong enough on that line now.

Mr. Bonner wanted to prevent price fixing in the state of Georgia by special act.

The senate refused to consider this, as football was not included, and it was killed.

**Some of the Others.**

The famous efforts of Colonel Bill Smith to secure a commission to investigate the Atlanta dam and its relation to ship industries resulted in the passage of a resolution instructing the state commissioner to make such an examination, which is the now already.

Mr. Hogan's income tax bill was introduced into the session to bring forth any needed revenue.

Mr. Thomason's state bank bill was late in coming in and failed to be acted upon.

The guano bill providing that manufacturers should print an analysis of their fertilizer bags in their sacks was killed by a senator.

The mob law bill of Mr. Hill of Meriwether, passed the house but was defeated in the senate on the idea that the Georgia law was strong enough on that line now.

Mr. Bonner wanted to prevent price fixing in the state of Georgia by special act.

The senate refused to consider this, as football was not included, and it was killed.

**No Hope for the East.**

From the Wilmington Messenger. What is the lesson? Is it not this: That the natural ally of the democrats is the upper house. Will not another wise old or justice from the east? Never. It is useless to look to that section for legislation of great importance to the south. A low constitutional tariff will never come from the east. A repeat of the 10 per cent tax on staple articles will never

**THE SHOP GIRLS.**

**What Those Who Employ Them Have to Say.**

**THE MASHER SHOULD BE SMASHED**

**That Is What Is Said on All Sides—The Shop Girls of Atlanta Are the Daughters of Her Best Citizens.**

"The shop girl" is one of the institutions of Atlanta.

Some of the leading ladies in the city have said out as such. It is no way interfered with their position or with their chances of honorable marriage.

Speaking to Mr. Emanuel Rich, of the firm of Rich & Brothers, the other day, he said:

"The ladies whom we employ will com-

pare favorably with those in any other

class of society. They are the daughters

of respectable parents, some of them of

parents whom have occupied high positions

in the world, but who have been pushed to

the wall financially. These girls hold like

the highest character, and are as good in their deport

ment and conduct in every thought and feel

ing. They are ladies whom I honor equally

with those of my own family, and I am

sure I could say nothing stronger in their

favor. They move in the best society,

those of them who are well known in

the very best New York circles. They de

serve every protection which an honorable

people can throw around them."

**Atlanta Women Are Workers.**

"Atlanta is peculiarly situated in the character of its working population," said Mr. Robert L. Denney, of the Keddy Company.

"In this city the girls who work are not only among the best women of the city, but they work in such numbers as to command the attention of the public. Their relationships extend into every family in the city."

A slender lady who calls in her carriage to do her shopping one year

is often the poor girl who was waiting upon

customers the year before. No proper con

sideration of Atlanta can be taken without

looking at the scores of hard-working

women who are not only self-sac

rificing, but modest, virtuous in its highest

sense, and womanly in all that the term implies.

I have not found a nobler lot of

women anywhere than those that are

with you. I find that they consider mar

riages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged

from the class of young men who seek their

hands in marriage. I lift my hat every

time I meet an Atlanta working girl, for

I know that she is an true woman. We are

very careful in seeing that they consider

marriages of the most available kind. The

high-standing of these girls can be judged



## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., December 18, 1892. Persons calling to see them say "advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

## Ladies List.

B.—Miss Carrie Baker; Miss Eliza J. Brooks; Mrs. George W. Brantlett; Mrs. Harriet Bris, 12 East Fifth street; Miss Mary Ealy, colored, care Mrs. Hance, 12 Peachtree street; Mrs. G. T. Cann; Miss Lela Casten; Mrs. Tenista Corder, 215 Avenue; Miss Janie Cooper, 100 Peachtree street; Miss Mary G. Collins; Julia Cate, Airline street; D.—Mrs. A. G. Dillingham; Mrs. Amy Dunlap, 90 Kinston street; E.—Mrs. M. V. Foster; F.—Mrs. Laura Gibson, 271 North Calhoun street; G.—Miss Ella Horner; Mrs. Connie Heywood; Miss Cornelia Heywood; Mrs. Maria Harris, 290 Marietta; Mrs. Nancy Harvey; Mrs. N. H. Hayes; Mrs. Mary Hayes; Mrs. Mary Hayes, 336 Equitable; Mrs. Rosette Hemstreet, care Victor Hemstreet; Mrs. William Henry Herrington; Miss R. J. Hardman; Miss Sallie Hudson, corner Second and Ivy.

J.—Miss Addie Jackson, 10 West Fair; Mrs. Anna Jeanette, care Miss Ella Jones; Mrs. Umphrey, 8 Spring; Miss Mary E. Jones.

K.—Miss Kelly, 290 Peachtree.

L.—Miss Lula Murginian, 13½ Decatur.

M.—Miss Lucia McCord; Mrs. Lizzie McCord, 10 Clark street.

P.—Miss A. Pullen; Miss Pullen; Mrs. A. E. Painter, 533 East Main; Mrs. Sally Perry, Richerson street.

S.—Miss Ada Simmons; Miss Elizabeth; Mrs. Leslie Shockey; Lizzie Sims.

T.—Miss L. L. Taylor; Mrs. Amy Tanner, colored, care John Jefferson, Ivy street.

V.—Miss Sara Vinyard, 156 New South avenue.

W.—Mrs. Sandy Whitelaw; Mrs. I. P. White.

## Gentlemen's List.

A.—S. M. Andrews; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Anderson; H. A. Adams.

B.—George W. Almeneth; J. L. Burger; M. B. Bryan; 100 Peachtree street; L. B. Bryan; L. A. Bryan; S. P. Brittan; W. E. Baldwin; W. B. Beckham; W. W. Bailey; William Bunnell.

C.—Crawford; Gus Cheatham; James Carmen, 64 Road street; Sam Connelson; H. H. Doty; James Davis, West Mitchell; J. H. Dwyer; James Davis, West Mitchell; W. H. Dwyer; Tom Daniels; Wiley Deans.

E.—O. Eddy; S. C. Estes.

F.—D. C. Fulton; F. Francis; A. W. Flourence; F. H. Freeman.

G.—Calp Gardner; C. M. Gardner.

S.—Sam Bell; David Gable, 194 W. Court.

H.—M. G. Hart; G. Hart; W. H. Hart.

I.—Andrew Jackson, 47 Soho street; M. J. Jones.

K.—B. Kombe, W. R. Knott.

L.—D. Launders; Jacob Lusk, colored, corner Means street and Moore alley; M. B. Lipscomb.

M.—John Marrett, 41 Pryor; J. L. Marrett, 37 Ninth street; John Minter, 100 Myers.

N.—Henry L. Marks, Windsor street; J. H. McCarrick; Professor L. S. McDaniel.

O.—Willie Oruk; furniture.

P.—T. Peyton; J. F. Park; Martin L. Patterson; Putt Powers, 2, Piedmont avenue.

R.—H. Robinson, 29 Elm.

S.—Cornelia Smith, 143 Peters; Augustus L. Smith; P. W. Simonds, 162 Loyd.

T.—W. R. Simpson; W. R. Sims.

U.—W. R. Wilson; Ile Marietta; F. W. Williams; J. W. Williams, 25 Granger; H. Waits; John Wardell; L. W. Wiley; West; Thomas Wildman; W. Wright.

To receive prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number.

AMOS FOX, Postmaster.

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, rheumatism, etc.

**Rare Chance.**

Having more business than I can well at-

tend to sell out my interest in

the **Atlanta Company**.

An excellent opportunity

is in a well established,

and remunerative business,

large and extensive trade

extending throughout the Southern

States, and to step into a good snug

berth, a responsible position, and a

remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputa-

tion for fine work, and has a record of financial

prosperity equalled by few in this country.

Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.

**HARRY'S LETTER.**  
Darling Bess: Accept this ring as an  
expression of my love. Mr.  
I am the son of J. Stevens, 127 White-  
hall street, said he would alter it if it did  
not fit. By the way, Bess, have you seen  
their holiday novelties? It's a  
little come out tonight and we'll go up town  
and get Mr. Stevens to show them to you.  
Lovingly,  
**HARRY.**

hi

there!!

Don't be in a hurry—read this. the dis-  
tillery bottling—genuine—"o. o. p."—old  
oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is  
put up in square bottles, with large "o. o.  
p." printed in red on face of white label—  
white caps, embossed in red—"o. o. p."  
now be careful—don't be deceived.

**bluthenthal & bickart.**

"b. & b."

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.

"four aces whisky."

"canadian club."

"decaland club," dollar a quart.

**Royal Germeter**

Cures LaGrippe.

**A Rare Chance.**

Having more business than I can well at-

tend to sell out my interest in

the **Atlanta Company**.

An excellent opportunity

is in a well established,

and remunerative business,

large and extensive trade

extending throughout the Southern

States, and to step into a good snug

berth, a responsible position, and a

remunerative salary.

This manufactory has a first-class reputa-

tion for fine work, and has a record of financial

prosperity equalled by few in this country.

Address George S. May, Atlanta, Ga.

**The Old Mill Has Ceased to Grind**



But the A. Delkin Company are still

running out

**DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.**

Gold and silver novelties suitable for

holiday presents at prices so low as to

tempt the most economical buyer.

**A. L. DELKIN CO., POPULAR JEWELERS, 69 Whitehall St.**

Before Buying a Vehicle

SEE

**JAMES E. HICKEY, FINE DISPLAY OF**

**BROUGHS, VICTORIAS, EXTERIOR TOPS, SPINNING BUGGIES,**

**and HARNESS. Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS, HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS, FUR and PLUSH ROBES.**

No. 27 West Alabama Street.

**CAPITAL AVENUE FRONT LOTS FOR SALE**

The Park Avenue Land Co. have 25 beautiful front lots, complete in every particular, and fronting Capital avenue, beginning at Glenn street. They are desirable and are offered cheap. No such opportunity for strictly gilt-edge residence lots has ever been offered in Atlanta. Apply to Jacob W. A. Hemphill or C. W. Cottingham.

**IF YOUR BACK Aches,**

Or you feel generally poor for nothing, it is generally good to try

**BROWN'S IRON BOTTLES.**

It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

**PERSONAL,**

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades,

furniture and room molding, 49 Marietta street. Send for samples.

**Stockmen & Welch-Patent**

soldiers have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North trying to 1 Kimball house. Regular hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Raisins, Nuts, Fancy Candy, Citron, at W. R. Hoyt's, 325 to 329 Peachtree street.

Store open until 9 p.m. this week. Eisenhart & Weil, 3 Whitehall St.

Terms cash.

C. J. Daniel, Powder, Shot, Loaded and Unloaded Shells. Cartridges blank and loaded.

Terms cash.

One Price.

There's Such a Narrow Strip

Such a Narrow Strip